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Although American higher education now has the opportunity to make significant contributions to the national welfare, the rapid expansion of colleges and universities and the exhaustion of state tax potential have produced a critical situation in public higher education. Massive increases in enrollments at both the undergraduate and graduate levels are threatening the quality of higher education and jeopardizing universal educational opportunity. Both public and private institutions have suffered serious financial strains in the past decade from the pressures of inflation, necessary salary increases, the explosion of knowledge, and educational technology. Inability to meet rising tuition costs has caused an extensive loss of talent. To help solve the institutions' financial plight, a broad and substantial program of federal support is recommended. Appendices contain data on enrollments, institutional expenditures, state, federal and local expenditures and sources of revenue, family income of students, and talent loss. (JS)

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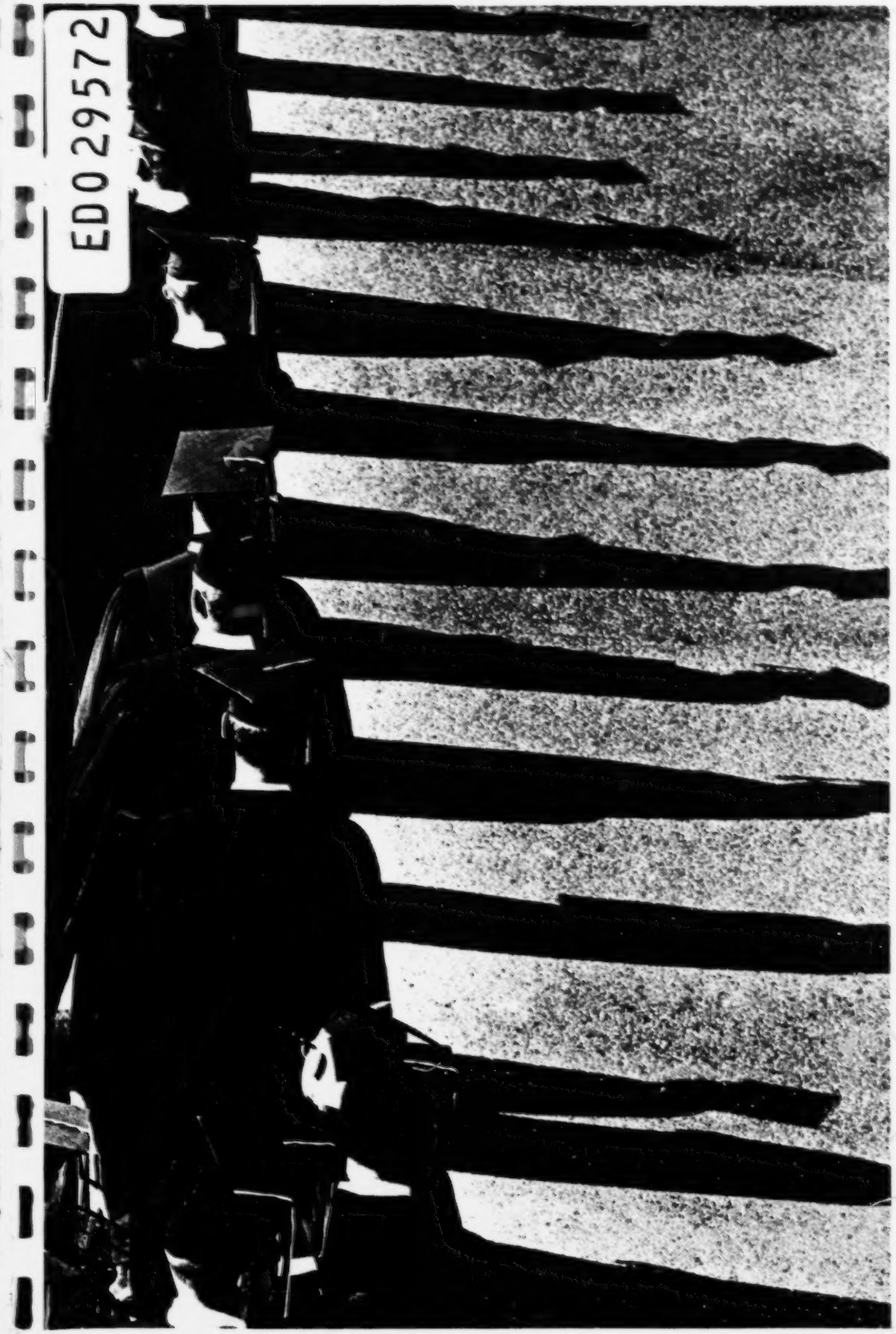

An Opportunity for a Major American Advance Through Higher Education

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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Madison, Wisconsin
September, 1967

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AN OPPORTUNITY for a Major American Advance Through Higher Education

Not since the Civil War when Abraham Lincoln signed the Land-Grant Act, and put the influence and resources of the federal government behind widespread availability of higher education and practical application of university research, has there been such an opportunity for significant national advance as now presents itself.

1. American social and technological development has now produced an almost unlimited demand for the college-educated and is steadily reducing the need for expending human resources on routine work;

2. The past decade has brought vast improvements in primary and secondary education, both in the percentage of young people reaching high school graduation and in the quality of the graduates and their preparation for further education;

3. There is broad acceptance of college-going as a normal educational progression by the current generation of American young people, their families, and national leaders;

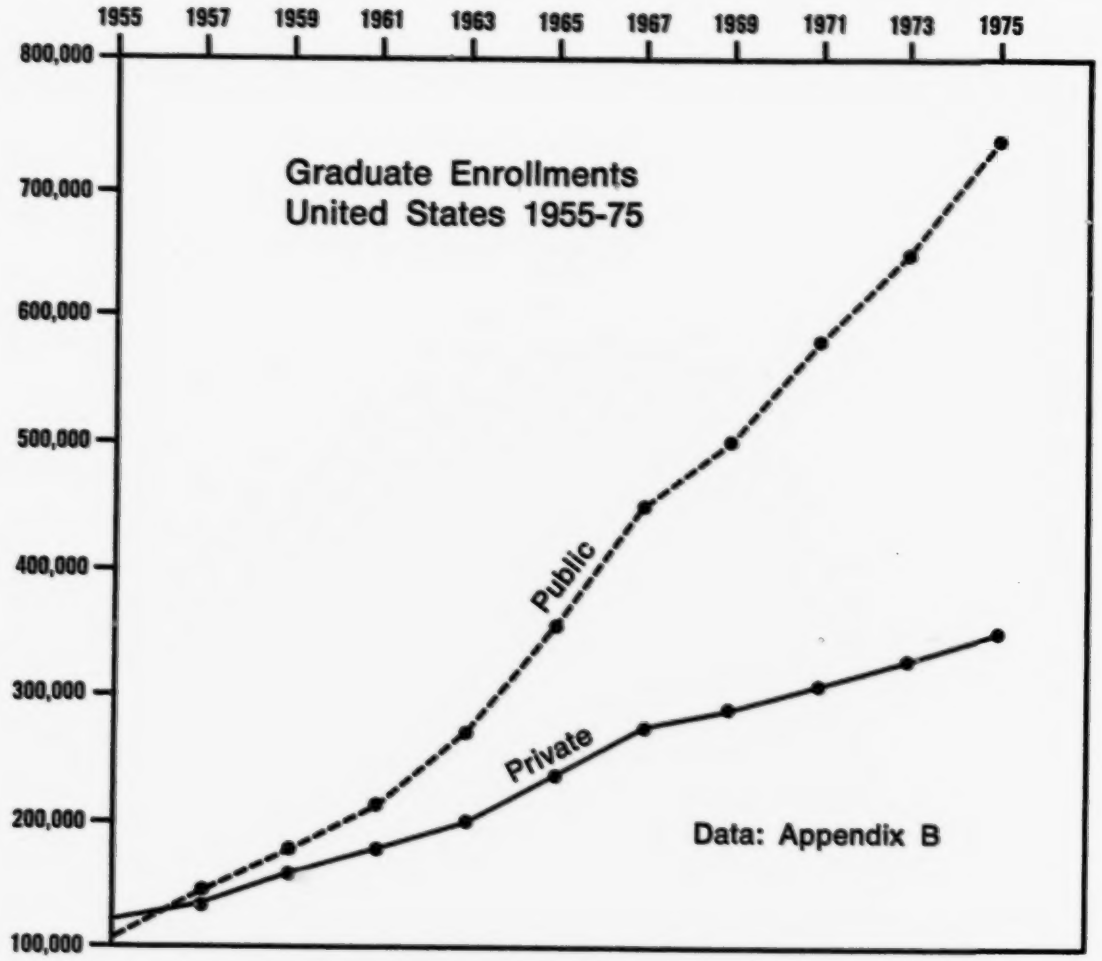
4. Agricultural progress under the impetus of federally-supported university research and extension has been so spectacular that demands for speeding industrial and cultural advance in much the same fashion are now loud and clear;

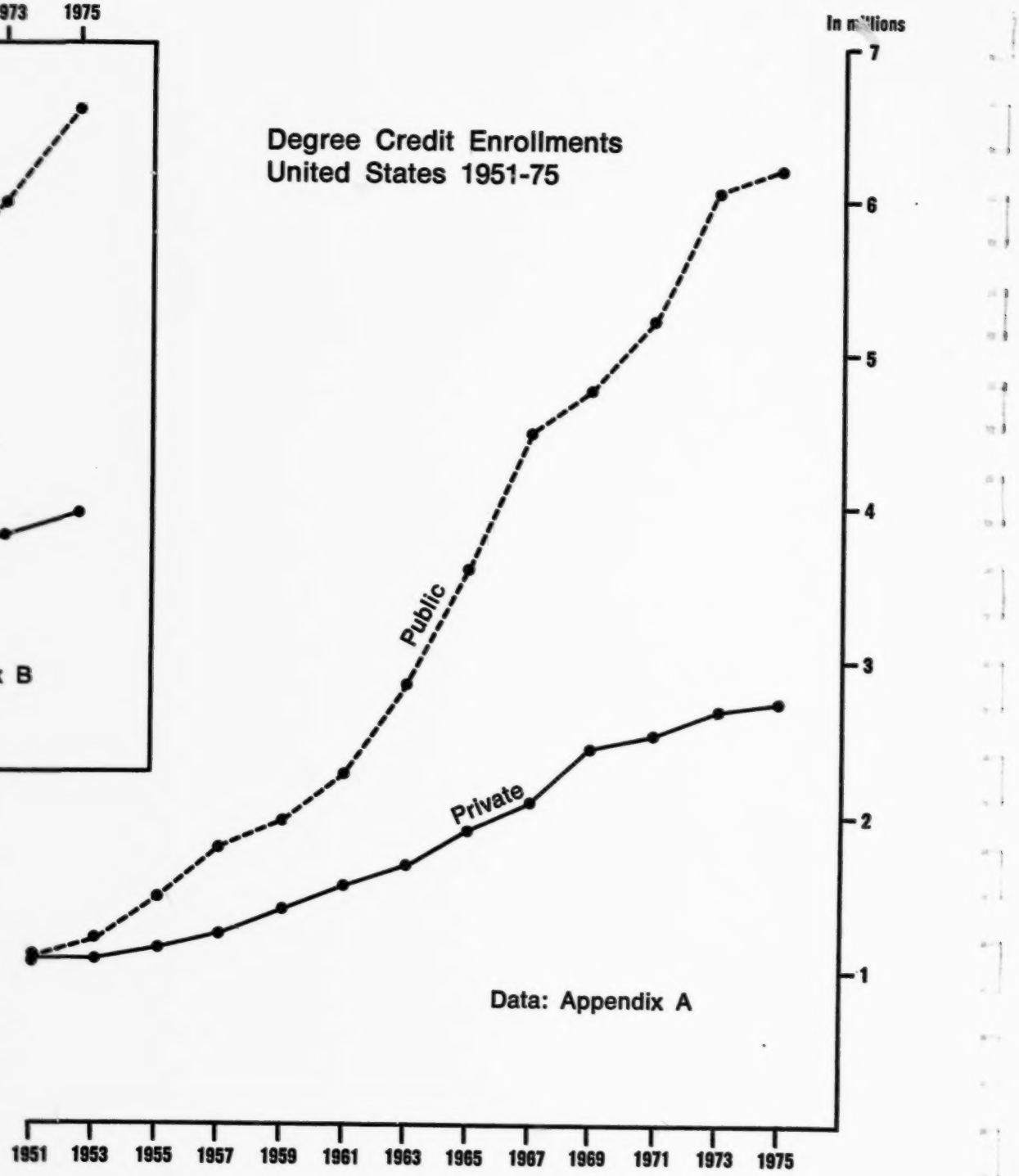
5. Wide-spread recognition that all of society benefits from the higher education of its youth, the retraining of adults, the application of university research, and the extension of university services has stilled old fears about federal aid to higher education; indeed has brought broad public agreement that a massive program of such aid is justified on the basis that it can bring a major advance in American life and in American efforts toward a peaceful and progressing world.

To achieve the major advance which this paper will outline in some detail will require the combined efforts of all post-high school educational institutions in the nation, from the small private liberal arts colleges to the great public university systems. And it will require federal aid in such forms and such volume as will strengthen all institutions from the very weakest predominently Negro public colleges to the prestigious private universities, enabling the full range to upgrade the quality of their services and open their doors to all who can benefit from higher education--especially the economically disadvantaged in American society.

The path to great achievements in cultural, social, economic, and scientific advance is well established. Simply put, it is the education of all Americans to their highest potential and the fullest possible use of the special resources of our educational institutions for research and extension.

As they have in the past century and particularly in the past decade, public colleges and universities must be expected to carry an increasing proportion of the initiative for national advance. To gear them to do so, federal funding plans must recognize and remedy the critical situation that rapid expansion and exhaustion of state tax potential have now brought about in public higher education.


1955
1957
1959
1961
1963
1965
1967
1969
1971
1973
1975
800,000
700,000
600,000
500,000
400,000
300,000
200,000
100,000
Graduate Enrollments
United States 1955-75
Public
Private
Data: Appendix B


Degree Credit Enrollments
United States 1951-75
In millions
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
Public
Private
Data: Appendix A
1951
1953
1955
1957
1959
1961
1963
1965
1967
1969
1971
1973
1975

ENROLLMENT, the Nub of the Crisis in Public Higher Education

In the past five years, with inadequate financing, public institutions of higher education in the United States have been asked to add instructional strength greater than that attained by the nation's private institutions in the 330 years since the founding of Harvard College.

That is the nub of the crisis in public higher education today.

Private institution enrollments this year total just over 2-million. Public institutions have increased that much since 1961. As recently as 1951 enrollments in private colleges and universities were higher than those in public. This year, public institutions teach twice as many as private. (Appendix C)

The struggle to meet this challenge has left all but a handful of excellent public institutions with a disgraceful quality deficit which must be remedied if a firm base is to be built for national advance through higher education.

For, contrary to the general assumption, the added enrollments have not been absorbed in the main by the expansion of public junior colleges. Established public universities have handled a greater share. (Appendix D)

And the burden of public institution enrollment increases has not been confined to the less costly undergraduate years.

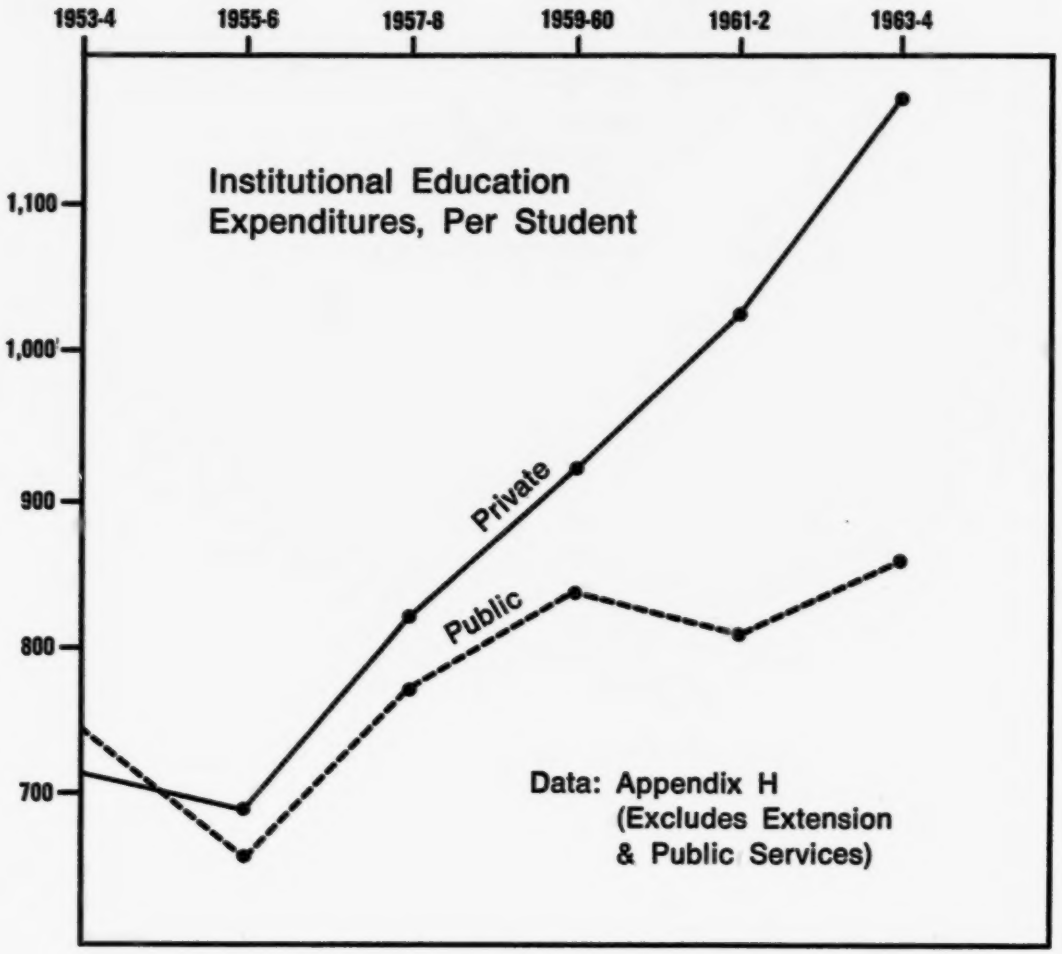
Private institutions now enroll 250-thousand graduate students; public institutions have increased graduate enrollments by more than that in the past decade. (Appendix B)

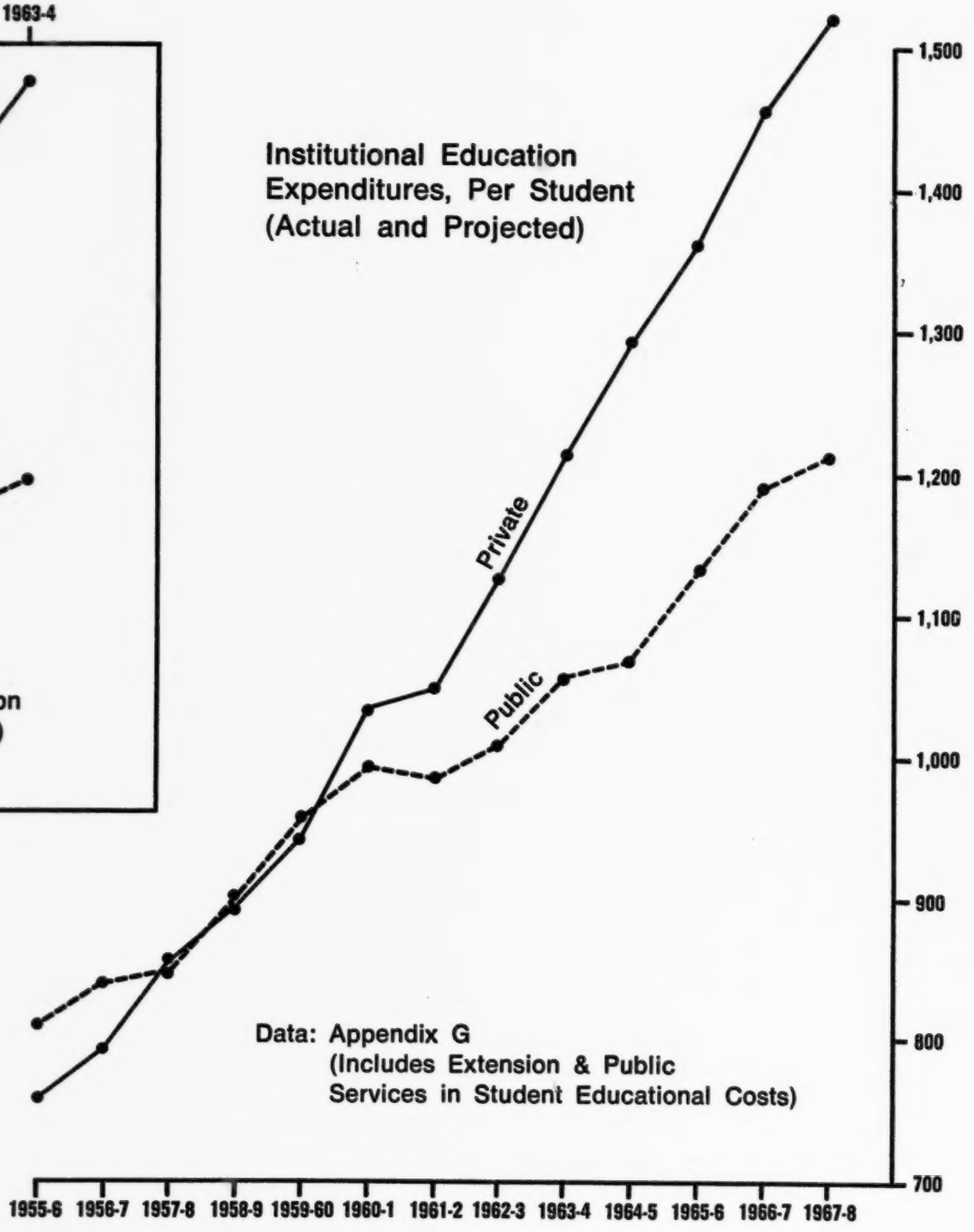
Just ten years ago graduate enrollments in private colleges and universities were higher than those in public. U.S. Office of Education projections indicate that public institutions will enroll twice as many graduate students than private institutions will within eight years from now.

This year, first time enrollments in private higher education actually were less than those of the previous year, while first time enrollments in public institutions increased more than 100-thousand. (Appendix C) Freshman applications for next fall in the Ivy League and Seven Sisters--usually flooded with applications--are up only 3.5 per cent, while state and land-grant institutions are averaging a 9.4 per cent increase. (Appendix E)

Strong indications that public colleges and universities are nearing the limit of expansion without massive federal help are evident throughout the land. One of every seven public universities will reject qualified in-state applicants next fall; two of every seven will reject qualified out-of-state applicants. One of every ten raised admission standards for in-state students this year; one of every six raised standards for out-of-state students. (Appendix F)

The American dream of a century ago--that the qualified sons and daughters of the nation's farmers and laborers would have an opportunity for higher education--is in jeopardy.


1953-4
1955-6
1957-8
1959-60
1961-2
1963-4
1,100
1,000
900
800
700
Institutional Education
Expenditures, Per Student
Private
Public
Data: Appendix H
(Excludes Extension
& Public Services)


Institutional Education
Expenditures, Per Student
(Actual and Projected)
Private
Public
Data: Appendix G
(Includes Extension & Public
Services in Student Educational Costs)
1,500
1,400
1,300
1,200
1,100
1,000
900
800
700
1955-6 1956-7 1957-8 1958-9 1959-60 1960-1 1961-2 1962-3 1963-4 1964-5 1965-6 1966-7 1967-8

THE QUALITY DEFICIT--Rapid Expansion Without Adequate Financing

Public institutions of higher education in the United States are now operating at a quality deficit of more than a billion dollars a year.

In addition, despite heavy construction schedules, they have accumulated a major capital lag.

On the basis of U.S. Office of Education projections of expenditures and enrollments, public higher education will be short of a reasonable standard of educational funding by $2.5 billion a year, by 1975.

All institutions of higher education--public and private--have suffered serious financial strains in the past decade from the pressures of inflation, necessary salary increases, the explosion of knowledge, and the technology of education. But the most severe stress--rapid enrollment increases--fell heavier upon the public institutions, and their resources did not prove equal to the task. The deficits cited above are merely a computation of the costs, in 1965-66 dollars, to bring public institution expenditures per student to the expenditure level of private institutions, and do not include the deterioration in private education financing.

Public institutions actually spent more per student than private in the fifties. In the latter half of the fifties, or the early sixties (depending on the elements considered in student educational costs) private institutions invested a rapidly growing amount in each student's education.

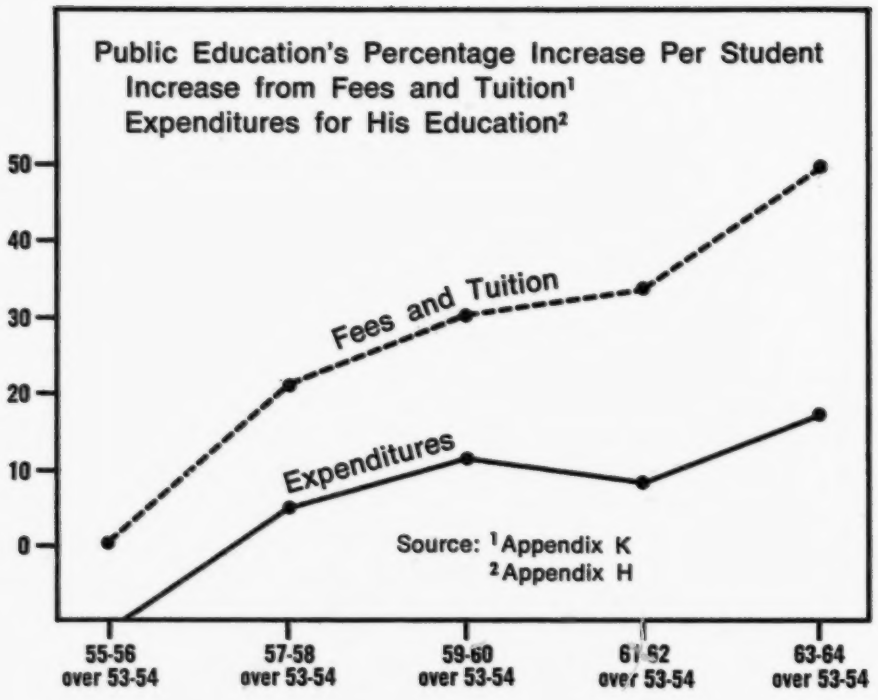
By 1963-64, private institutions were spending well over $300 per student more than public institutions. (Appendix H) This included $96 more for instruction and departmental research, $18 more for libraries, $48 more for plant operation and maintenance, and $150 more for administration and general expenses.

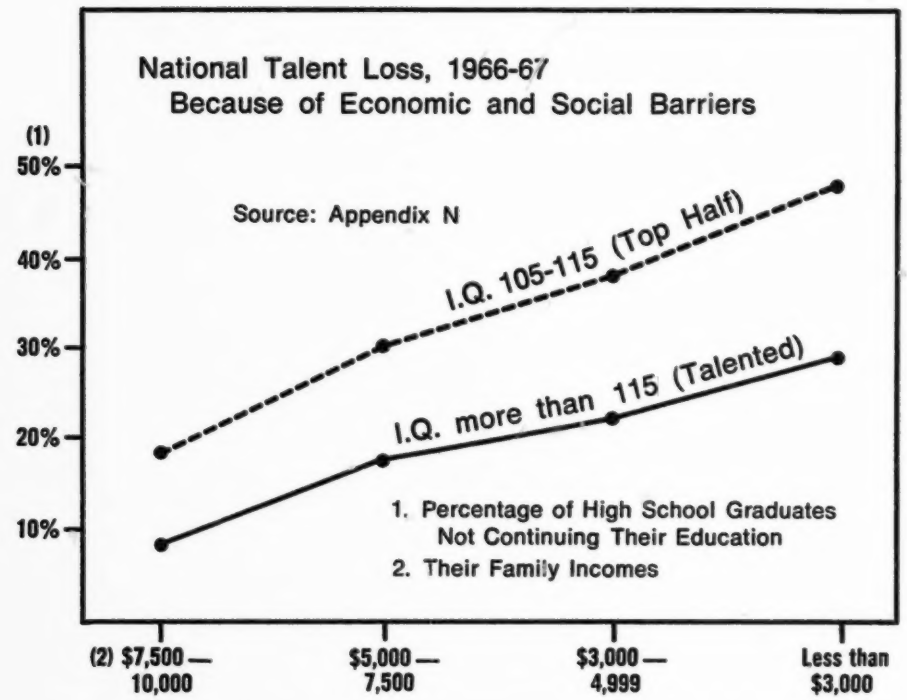
In the period 1953-54 through 1963-64, per student library expenditures rose 30 per cent in public institutions, 85 per cent in private; instruction and departmental research rose 17 per cent in public institutions, 64 per cent in private.

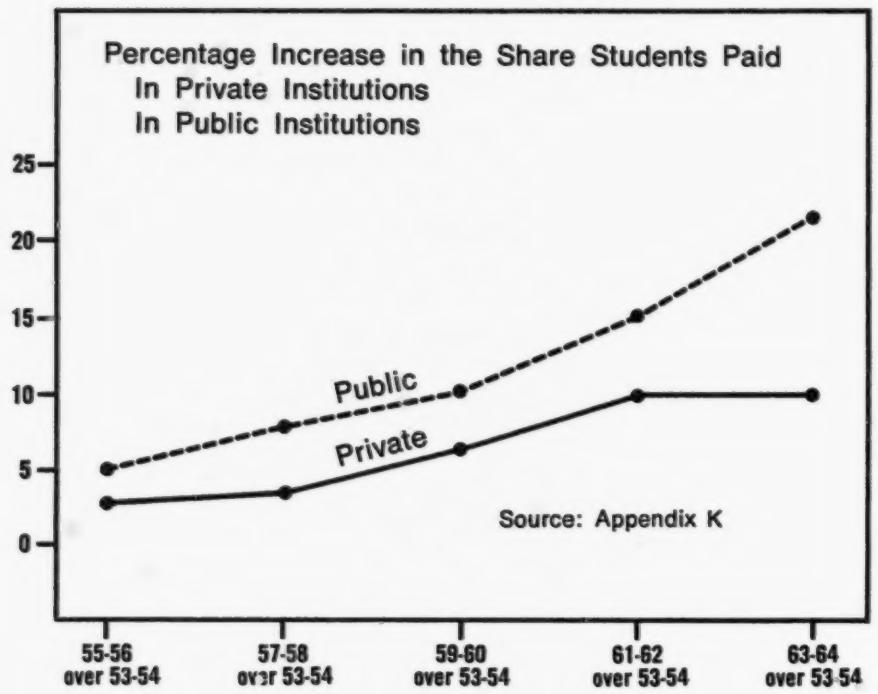
In areas outside those normally included in student education costs, the story was the same or worse: Student aid expenditures went up 71 per cent per student in public institutions, 135 per cent in private. Organized research funds--a critical factor in attracting and holding a quality faculty--went up 105 per cent per student in public higher education, 289 per cent in private.

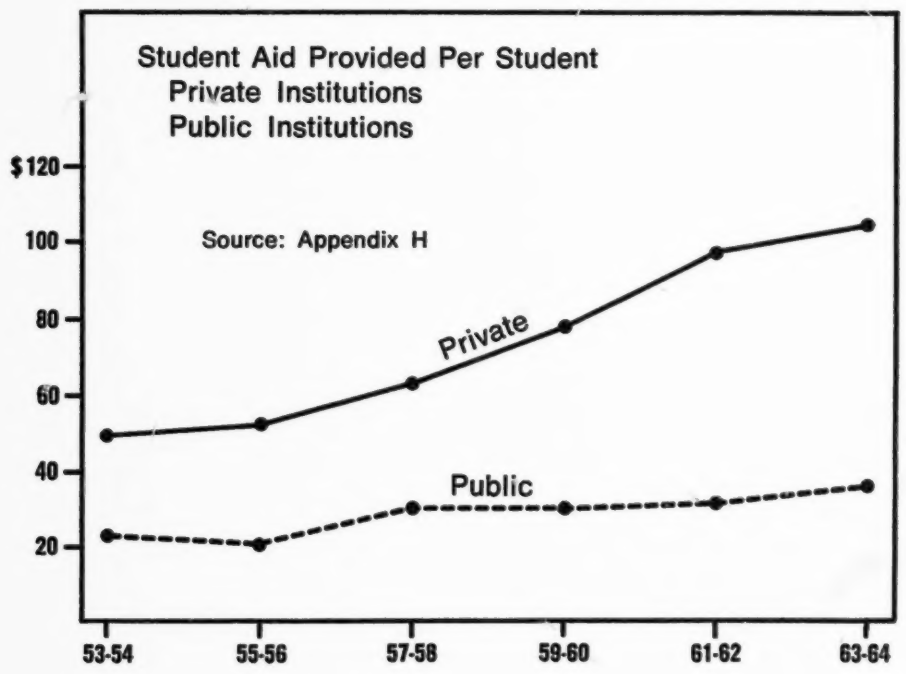
The ratio of undergraduates to regular faculty deteriorated in public universities during the 1953-64 period from 10.61 to 11.71, while it improved in private universities from 8.78 to 7.17. (Appendix I)

During this critical period, public universities apparently chose to increase teaching loads to conserve limited funds for faculty salary increases. But they lost ground in the past five years, and continue to lag seriously, both in salary and total compensation, behind the independent private universities. (Appendix J)


Public Education's Percentage Increase Per Student
Increase from Fees and Tuition[1]
Expenditures for His Education[2]
50
40
30
20
10
0
Fees and Tuition
Expenditures
Source: [1]Appendix K
[2]Appendix H
55-56 over 53-54
57-58 over 53-54
59-60 over 53-54
61-62 over 53-54
63-64 over 53-54


National Talent Loss, 1966-67
Because of Economic and Social Barriers
(1)
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
Source: Appendix N
I.Q. 105-115 (Top Half)
I.Q. more than 115 (Talented)
1. Percentage of High School Graduates Not Continuing Their Education
2. Their Family Incomes
(2) $7,500 — 10,000
$5,000 — 7,500
$3,000 — 4,999
Less than $3,000


Percentage Increase in the Share Students Paid
In Private Institutions
In Public Institutions
25
20
15
10
5
0
Public
Private
Source: Appendix K
55-56 over 53-54
57-58 over 53-54
59-60 over 53-54
61-62 over 53-54
63-64 over 53-54


Student Aid Provided Per Student
Private Institutions
Public Institutions
$120
100
80
60
40
20
Source: Appendix H
Private
Public
53-54
55-56
57-58
59-60
61-62
63-64

TALENT LOSS--Pricing Students Out of Educational Opportunity

As enrollments in public higher education skyrocketed, states and communities, which traditionally were its major sources of support, did not meet their share of the rising student education costs. Shares provided by private gifts, grants, and endowment earnings also declined. There was some instructional support improvement from the federal government, mostly in land-grant institutions. But what cost rises could not be pared away by increasing class sizes, deferring library purchases, and making similar "economies," were met by raising student fees. (Appendix K)

Public institutions increased their per student income from fees and tuitions 49 per cent in the 1953-64 decade, but were obliged to hold their educational expenditures per student to a 17 per cent rise.

While private institutions traditionally have financed at least half of their instructional costs with tuitions, and the historic pattern of public education has been tuition-free, the share of educational costs borne by students rose much faster in public institutions than in private in this decade; up more than 22 per cent in public institutions, less than 10 per cent in private. Meantime student aid went up only 7 per cent per student in public institutions while it rose 135 per cent in private (Appendix H)

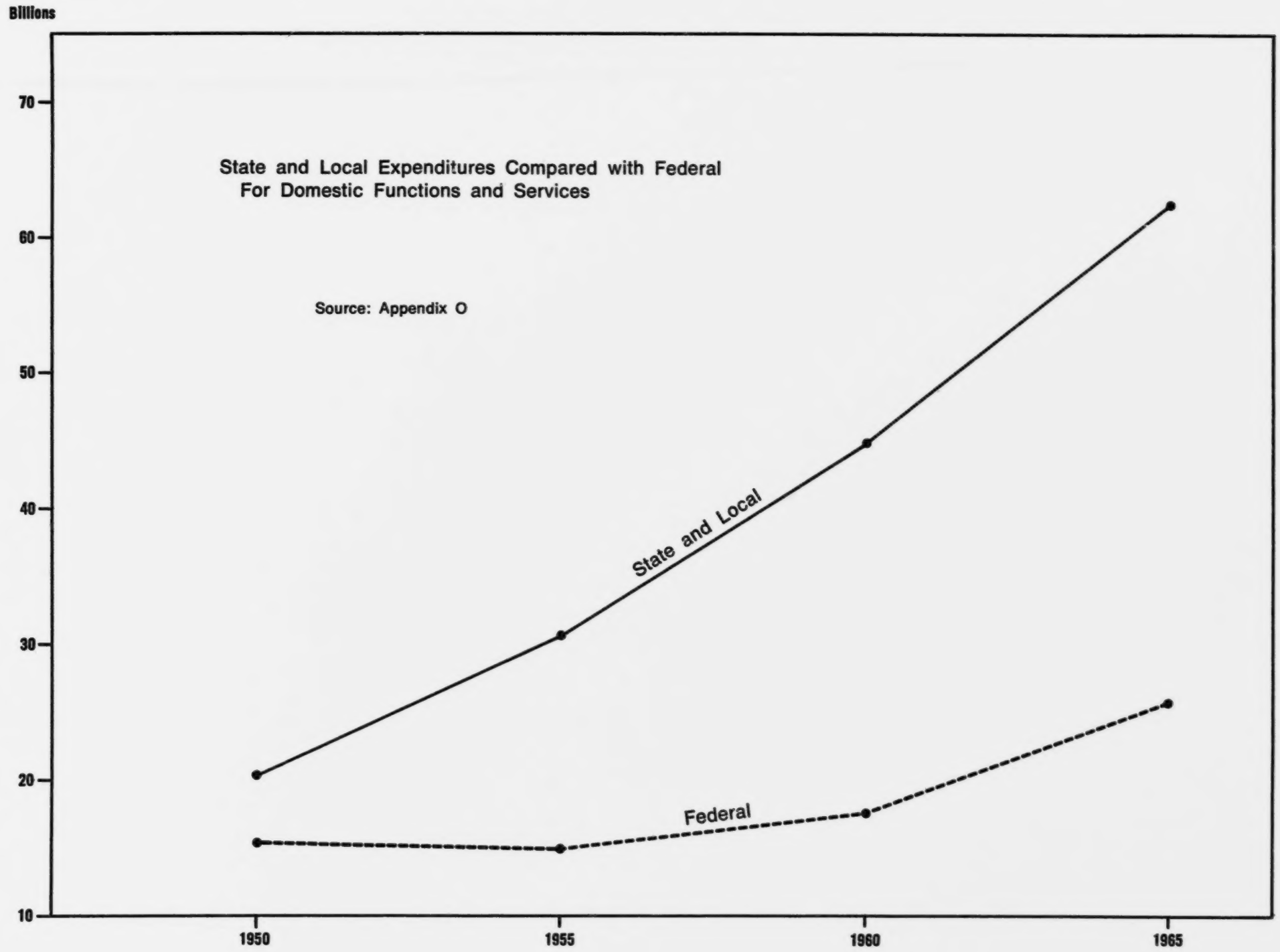
While lower-cost public institutions still attract many more students from low-income homes than private institutions do, public institution tuitions are rising faster than family incomes, (Appendix L) and may thus be pricing a growing number of qualified high school graduates out of an opportunity for higher education.

Forty per cent of the families in the United States have incomes under $6,000. Less than 20 per cent of last year's freshmen in all of higher education came from families below that level. Freshmen from such families made up only 16.3 per cent of those entering public universities, 11 per cent of those entering private. (Appendix M)

Less than eight per cent of all families have incomes of $15,000 or more, but more than 20 per cent of all college freshmen come from families with incomes that high. In public universities the percentage is 11.6, in private, 26.1.

The annual national talent loss--failure of the qualified from low income families to enter higher education--has been estimated by the U.S. Office of Education at 263,000 this year if those in the upper academic half of high school graduates are counted; 411,200 if the range is extended to the top 63 per cent. (Appendix N)

Extensive scholarship, loan, and work-study programs have not solved the problem. A roll-back in fees and tuitions is an obvious solution, since the proportion of students from low-income families is greatest in low-cost institutions. Thus a major part of any effective federal funding program to advance the nation through higher education must be provision for tuition reduction and expansion of low-cost commuter institutions.



State and Local Expenditures Compared with Federal For Domestic Functions and Services

Source: Appendix O

THE FINANCIAL PLIGHT of United States Public Higher Education

While many of the finest public institutions of higher education began with federal grants, and others trace their beginnings to private endowments, for the past century state and local taxes have been the main source of their financing.

In 1953-54, 78.9 per cent of their educational and general expenses were met by state and local taxes. This percentage had dropped to 69.3 by 1963-64; it seems likely that today less than two thirds of this support can be expected from state and local taxes.

The great burdens of financing primary and secondary education, the rise in the proportions of senior citizens, and the enormous demands of modern metropolitan sprawl all fall primarily upon these tax sources. Among the new demands made upon state and local taxes are programs aimed at support for private higher education. Local government payments increased from $4 million in 1955 to $14 million in 1966; state payments from $30 million to $100 million in the same period.

State and local expenditures, excluding federal aids, climbed from $20 billion to $64 billion from 1950 to 1965. National expenditures for domestic functions and services increased only from $15 billion to $26 billion in the same period. (Appendix O)

Across the nation the increasing burden of state and local taxes is meeting sharp resistance today. Competition among the states and cities for industrial and commercial growth has virtually ended further major tax increases at these levels.

Furthermore, regressive forms of taxation have largely provided the added state and local revenues in the recent past; property taxes accounted for 44 per cent of the increase, 1950-65, sales taxes 34 per cent. Corporation and individual income taxes provided only 13 per cent. (Appendix P)

It is quite clear that even a national economic growth rate of 5 per cent per year will not produce enough additional revenue from existing state and local taxes to keep pace with future enrollment increases and rising instructional and operational costs. For the need is advancing more than 5 per cent per year, and the state and local tax base is relatively unresponsive to economic growth.

If present financial deficiencies in the public institutions of higher education are to be remedied, and their fullest possible contributions to national advancement are to be realized, sources beyond state and local taxes and student fee income must be found.

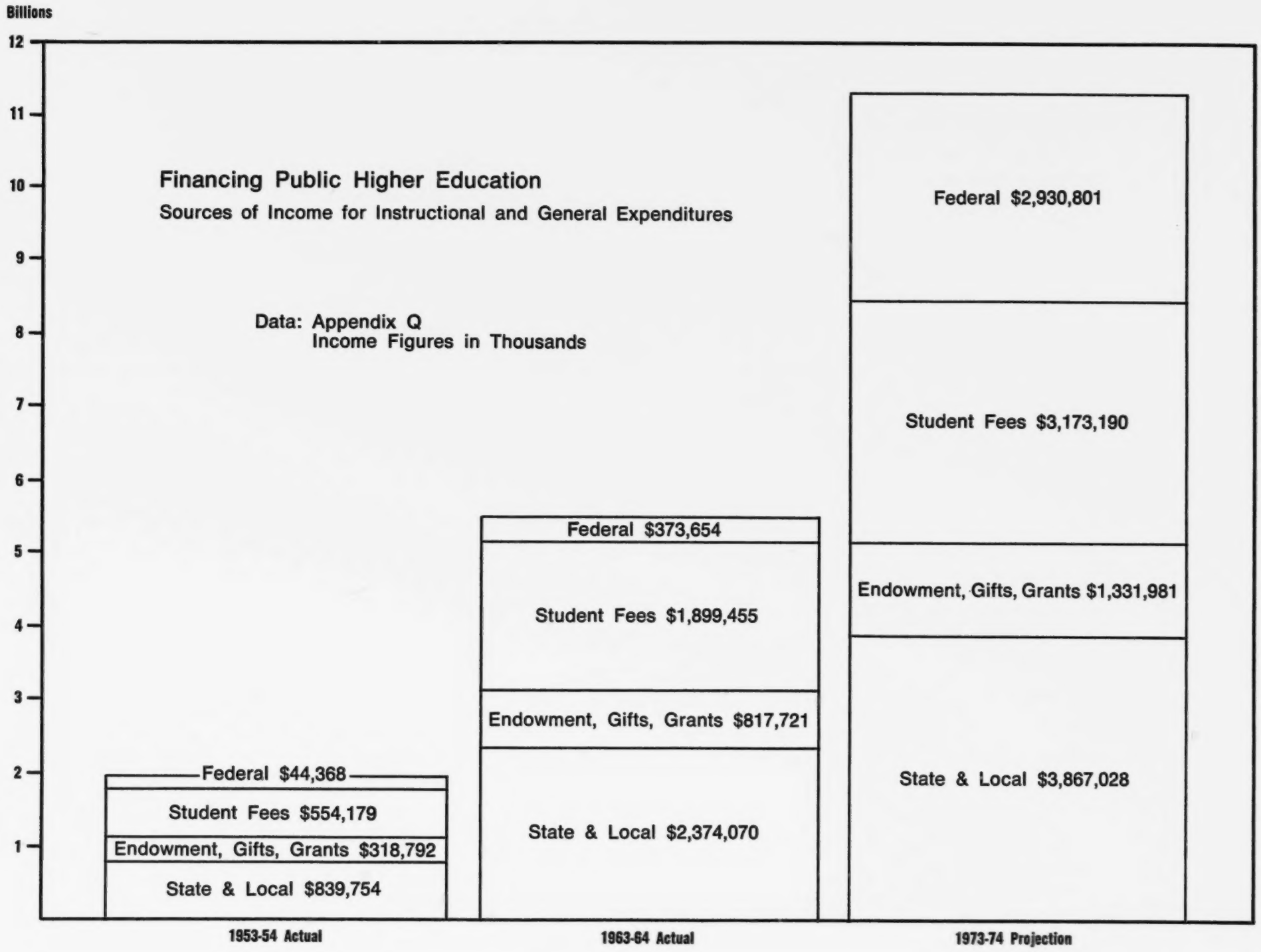
Public institutions, aware of the crisis, have stepped up efforts to increase private gifts and grants, particularly from their alumni. While these efforts have been productive, particularly for public universities, their share of such support remains at about 15 per cent of the total voluntary support for higher education.

If public higher education is to make the future contributions it can, major federal support for these institutions must be forthcoming.

Financing Public Higher Education

Sources of Income for Instructional and General Expenditures

Data: Appendix Q
Income Figures in Thousands



FOR THE FUTURE--Higher Education for All Qualified Who Want It

Higher education today is as common a personal goal for Americans as secondary education was before World War I. If we had attempted to finance secondary schooling by raising tuitions, it is doubtful that we could have reached the 94 per cent of school-age population now enrolled. We achieved it, in the main, in our states and communities, by taxing ourselves in faith that the education of our children was a social responsibility and would provide broad benefits to all society.

The opportunity for a major American advance now is possible through the application of this principle at the higher education level, though state and local funding potential is exhausted.

WHAT MUST BE DONE:

1. A broadly conceived and substantial program of federal support for higher education can shift the burden of financing from student fees and tuitions, diminishing gift and endowment potentials, and inflexible, regressive, and inequitable state and local taxes, to more flexible, progressive, nationally-uniform federal taxes.

2. This support must be institutional and should be computed on a per-student basis, if it is to reach existing inadequacies and keep pace with rising enrollments.

3. Since educational costs may be expected to rise in the future, the program must be continuously readjustable to current outlays.

4. It should recognize the wide disparity in the costs of providing beginning undergraduate, upper division undergraduate, graduate and professional training.

5. Within these levels, per-student allocations must be the same for all institutions to avoid perpetuating current quality inequities.

6. A minimal program of federal support should provide at least 25% of the instructional and operating costs, starting at about $2.2 billion in 1968 and rising to $3.9 billion by 1975.

7. Most of the institutional support should be in addition to existing expenditures, if it is to place a floor under quality and a ceiling on the burden borne by the student. Tuition reduction must be encouraged.

8. Incentives must be offered to enable existing institutions to accept more students. The present trend of college-going to public institutions should be slowed and private institutions encouraged to grow.

9. The quality differences among institutions should not be cured by levelling down. Special programs for the best institutions (public and private) should supplement the general effort.

10. The best way to reach the "talent loss" among the lower income families and open the doors of educational opportunity for two-thirds of our high school graduates is by providing varied educational opportunities inexpensively and close to home.

Appendix A

TABLE 4.—*Total opening fall degree-credit enrollment in all institutions of higher education; by sex, by attendance status, and by control of institution: United States, 1955 to 1975* [1]

Year (fall)	Total degree-credit enrollment	Sex		Attendance status [2]		Control	
		Men	Women	Full time	Part time	Public	Private
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1955	2, 660, 429	1, 737, 469	922, 960	1, 857, 000	803, 000	1, 483, 677	1, 176, 752
1956	2, 927, 367	1, 916, 802	1, 010, 565	2, 020, 000	908, 000	1, 665, 557	1, 261, 810
1957	3, 047, 373	1, 991, 411	1, 055, 962	2, 077, 000	970, 000	1, 762, 726	1, 284, 647
1958	3, 236, 414	2, 098, 164	1, 138, 250	2, 215, 000	1, 022, 000	1, 893, 843	1, 342, 571
1959	3, 377, 273	2, 160, 886	1, 216, 387	2, 314, 000	1, 063, 000	1, 984, 022	1, 393, 251
1960	3, 582, 726	2, 256, 877	1, 325, 849	2, 466, 000	1, 117, 000	2, 115, 893	1, 466, 833
1961	3, 860, 643	2, 408, 601	1, 452, 042	2, 714, 000	1, 147, 000	2, 328, 912	1, 531, 731
1962	4, 174, 936	2, 587, 291	1, 587, 645	2, 902, 101	1, 272, 835	2, 573, 720	1, 601, 216
1963	4, 494, 626	2, 772, 562	1, 722, 064	3, 068, 469	1, 426, 157	2, 848, 454	1, 646, 172
1964	4, 950, 173	3, 032, 992	1, 917, 181	3, 417, 796	1, 532, 377	3, 179, 527	1, 770, 646
1965	5, 526, 325	3, 374, 603	2, 151, 722	3, 910, 848	1, 615, 477	3, 624, 442	1, 901, 883
PROJECTED [3]							
1966	6, 055, 000	3, 703, 000	2, 352, 000	4, 265, 000	1, 790, 000	4, 005, 000	2, 050, 000
1967	6, 541, 000	3, 975, 000	2, 566, 000	4, 602, 000	1, 939, 000	4, 361, 000	2, 180, 000
1968	6, 923, 000	4, 184, 000	2, 739, 000	4, 866, 000	2, 057, 000	4, 653, 000	2, 270, 000
1969	7, 050, 000	4, 237, 000	2, 813, 000	4, 948, 000	2, 102, 000	4, 772, 000	2, 278, 000
1970	7, 299, 000	4, 350, 000	2, 949, 000	5, 116, 000	2, 183. 000	4, 971, 000	2, 328, 000
1971	7, 604, 000	4, 504, 000	3, 099, 000	5, 323, 000	2, 280, 000	5, 213, 000	2, 391, 000
1972	7, 976, 000	4, 698, 000	3, 278, 000	5, 577, 000	2, 399, 000	5, 502, 000	2, 473, 000
1973	8, 335, 000	4, 885, 000	3, 450, 000	5, 823, 000	2, 512, 000	5, 787, 000	2, 548, 000
1974	8, 684, 000	5, 063, 000	3, 621, 000	6, 059, 000	2, 625, 000	6, 063, 000	2, 621, 000
1975	8, 995, 000	5, 218, 000	3, 777, 000	6, 269, 000	2, 725, 000	6, 315, 000	2, 680, 000

[1] SOURCES: Enrollment data and estimates are based on U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education circulars: (1) "Opening (Fall) Enrollment in Higher Education," annually, 1955 through 1965; and (2) "Resident and Extension Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education," biennially, 1955 through 1961.

Population on which projections are based is shown in appendix table E.

[2] Total opening fall degree-credit enrollment by attendance status for 1955 through 1961 is estimated from 1st-term enrollment by attendance status reported in "Comprehensive Report on Enrollment" surveys, biennially, 1955 through 1961.

[3] The projection of total opening fall degree-credit enrollment in all institutions of higher education by sex and control of institution is based on the assumption that attendance rates of men and women aged 18–21 years will follow the 1955–65 trend to 1975 in each category of enrollment.

The projection of total opening fall degree-credit enrollment in all institutions of higher education by attendance status is based on the assumption that in each enrollment category the 1965 ratio of full-time enrollment to total enrollment will remain constant to 1975.

The projections include in each year, in addition to the number of enrollments based on the 1955–65 trend, an estimated 66,000 veterans enabled to attend college through aid provided by the Veteran's Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966. Veterans who would have attended without this assistance are assumed to be included in the trend projections.

For further methodology details, see appendix table A.

NOTE.—Data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia for all years. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Source:
Projections of Educational Statistics
to 1975-76, U.S. Office of Education.

TABLE 11.—*Estimated graduate opening fall degree-credit enrollment in 4-year institutions of higher education; by sex, by attendance status, and by control: United States, 1955 to 1975* [1] [2]

Year (fall)	Graduate degree-credit enrollment	Sex		Attendance status		Control	
		Men	Women	Full time	Part time	Public	Private
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1955	242,000	174,000	68,000	94,000	148,000	115,000	127,000
1956	271,000	196,000	76,000	106,000	165,000	133,000	138,000
1957	288,000	208,000	80,000	113,000	174,000	145,000	142,000
1958	312,000	225,000	87,000	124,000	189,000	161,000	151,000
1959	331,000	237,000	94,000	131,000	200,000	172,000	159,000
1960	356,000	253,000	103,000	143,000	213,000	187,000	169,000
1961	386,000	273,000	113,000	162,000	224,000	208,000	179,000
1962	422,000	298,000	124,000	177,000	245,000	234,000	189,000
1963	464,000	327,000	137,000	188,000	276,000	267,000	196,000
1964	517,000	363,000	154,000	214,000	303,000	305,000	212,000
1965	582,000	409,000	173,000	254,000	328,000	352,000	230,000
PROJECTED [3]							
1966	647,000	456,000	191,000	283,000	364,000	397,000	250,000
1967	709,000	499,000	211,000	311,000	398,000	440,000	269,000
1968	762,000	535,000	227,000	334,000	428,000	479,000	283,000
1969	787,000	551,000	236,000	346,000	441,000	500,000	287,000
1970	826,000	577,000	249,000	363,000	462,000	530,000	295,000
1971	873,000	608,000	265,000	384,000	488,000	567,000	306,000
1972	928,000	645,000	283,000	409,000	519,000	608,000	320,000
1973	983,000	683,000	301,000	434,000	549,000	651,000	332,000
1974	1,038,000	719,000	319,000	459,000	577,000	693,000	345,000
1975	1,090,000	754,000	336,000	482,000	608,000	735,000	355,000

[1] SOURCES: Enrollment data and estimates are based on U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education publications: (1) "Opening (Fall) Enrollment in Higher Education," annually, 1955 through 1965; (2) "Resident and Extension Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education," biennially, 1955 through 1961; and (3) "Survey of Residence and Migration of College Students," fall 1963.

[2] Total opening fall degree-credit enrollment by level and attendance status was estimated from 1st-term enrollment by level and attendance status reported in "Comprehensive Report on Enrollment" surveys, biennially, 1955 through 1961 and in the "Residence and Migration of College Students" survey, fall 1963. The estimates were adjusted to agree with enrollment by attendance status reported in the "Opening Fall Enrollment" survey, 1962 through 1965.

[3] The projection of graduate opening fall degree-credit enrollment in 4-year institutions of higher education by sex and by control of institution is based on the assumption that in each enrollment category the proportion of total enrollment at the graduate level will continue the 1955–63 trend to 1975.

The projection of graduate opening fall degree-credit enrollment in 4-year institutions by attendance status is based on the assumption that in each enrollment category the estimated 1965 ratio of full-time enrollment to total enrollment will remain constant to 1975.

The projections include in each year, in addition to the number of enrollments based on the 1955–63 trend, an estimated 7,000 veterans enabled to attend college through aid provided by the Veteran's Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966. Veterans who would have attended without this assistance are assumed to be included in the trend projection.

For further methodology details, see appendix table A.

NOTE.—Data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia for all years. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Source:
Projections of Educational Statistics
to 1975-76, U.S. Office of Education.

Degree-Credit Enrollment, Higher Education, 1951-1966

Year	All Institutions	Public	Private	Public	Private
1951	2,116,440	1,051,990	1,064,450	49.7%	50.3%
1952	2,148,284	1,113,700	1,034,584	51.8	48.2
1953	2,250,701	1,203,558	1,047,143	53.5	46.5
1954	2,468,596	1,372,937	1,095,659	55.6	44.4
1955	2,678,623	1,498,510	1,180,113	55.9	44.1
1956	2,946,985	1,681,671	1,265,314	57.1	42.9
1957	3,068,417	1,780,280	1,288,137	58.0	42.0
1958	3,258,556	1,912,232	1,346,324	58.7	41.3
1959	3,402,297	2,002,868	1,399,429	58.9	41.1
1960	3,610,007	2,135,690	1,474,317	59.2	40.8
1961	3,891,230	2,351,719	1,539,511	60.4	39.6
1962	4,206,672	2,596,904	1,609,768	61.7	38.3
1963	4,528,516	2,872,823	1,655,693	63.4	36.6
1964	4,987,867	3,205,783	1,782,084	64.3	35.7
1965	5,570,271	3,654,578	1,915,693	65.6	34.4
1966	6,438,477	4,381,086	2,057,391	68.0	32.0

Source: U.S. Office of Education

Note: Includes U.S. and Outlying Areas

First-Time Degree-Credit Enrollment, 1951-1966

1951	472,025	263,430	208,595	55.8	44.2
1952	536,879	308,494	228,385	57.5	42.5
1953	571,533	336,476	235,057	58.9	41.1
1954	631,122	376,571	254,551	59.7	40.3
1955	675,060	404,303	270,757	59.9	40.1
1956	723,178	434,849	288,329	60.1	39.9
1957	729,725	438,816	290,909	60.1	39.9
1958	781,075	479,114	301,961	61.3	38.7
1959	826,969	505,348	321,621	61.1	38.9
1960	929,823	581,890	347,933	62.6	37.4
1961	1,026,087	653,183	372,904	63.7	36.3
1962	1,038,620	674,261	364,359	64.9	35.1
1963	1,055,146	691,813	363,333	65.6	34.4
1964	1,234,806	819,622	415,184	66.4	33.6
1965	1,452,926	996,292	456,634	68.6	31.4
1966	1,565,564	1,111,032	454,532	71.0	29.0

Appendix D
Source: USOE Data

Enrollment* Trends by Type of Institution and Control, 1963-1966

	1953	1955	1957	1959	1961	1963	1966 est.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS							
All Institutions	1,175,736	1,617,070	1,803,280	2,029,868	2,584,548	3,105,968	4,385,000
2-year Institutions:	215,356	386,396					
Junior Colleges			316,791	356,922	559,472	695,411	1,077,000
Technical Institutes & Semi-Professional Schools			23,000+	27,000+	33,417	45,388	67,000
4-year Institutions:							
Universities	568,447	736,693	861,683	931,328	1,128,281	1,347,590	1,815,000
Liberal Arts Colleges	155,353	227,654	262,989	323,628	392,115	518,208	719,000
Independently Organized Professional Schools							
Teachers Colleges	173,394	222,626	284,012	339,513	401,000	427,409	610,000
Technological Schools	50,901	33,464	39,605	43,399	53,442	60,925	79,000
Theological	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Professional & Schools of Art	12,285	10,237	15,200	8,078	12,821	11,037	18,000
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS							
All Institutions	1,042,551	1,241,983	1,312,137	1,425,429	1,591,642	1,708,965	2,104,000
2-year Institutions:	50,443	65,256					
Junior Colleges			53,172	54,573	67,723	81,026	124,000
Technical Institutes & Semi-Professional Schools			24,000+	26,000+	29,704	30,547	19,000
4-year Institutions:							
Universities	447,254	507,841	511,406	533,532	573,797	586,901	722,000
Liberal Arts Colleges	412,181	514,552	563,742	642,112	730,579	791,020	984,000
Independently Organized Professional Schools							
Teachers Colleges	8,604	9,873	10,676	12,227	14,512	13,692	17,000
Technological Schools	51,431	58,446	58,225	60,891	66,285	79,664	74,000
Theological	28,950	33,438	35,554	41,722	43,892	46,681	55,000
Other Professional & Schools of Art	43,688	52,577	55,362	54,372	61,150	79,434	109,000

*For 1953, 1955, 1961, and 1963 degree credit and non-degree credit enrollment.
For 1957 and 1959 degree credit enrollment only.
+Estimated values for non-degree credit enrollment.

Applications for Admission, 1967-68

Higher Education, Vol. XVI, No. 15

Freshman applications for next fall show increases over last year of approximately 3.5 percent at Ivy League colleges and the women's colleges in the Seven College Conference, and an average of 9.4 percent at state and land-grant institutions, two independent surveys reported this week.

The 9.4 percent increase in applications at state and land-grant institutions is based on figures obtained from 82 of the 99 members of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC), the association's Office of Institutional Research reported. It said the figure "absorbs decreases of at least one percent registered at 14 institutions," and continued: "Another five institutions reported no significant change in applications (i.e., increases or decreases of zero or less than one percent). Last year, 23 out of 65 reporting institutions had decreases or no significant changes; and, in 1965, only six institutions failed to show an applications increase. At the other end of the spectrum, 12 institutions reported applications increases of 20 or more percent. Four reported increases of 15 to 19.9 percent, and 18 reported increases of 10 to 14.9 percent."

The association said the largest regional increase in applications among its members came in the South, where 33 institutions reported 11.71 percent more applications than last year. These institutions received a total of 90,321 applications for 68,000 available places, or 1.31 applications per place. The next largest increases were registered in the Northeast and the West, where applications rose 10.24 and 10.25 percent respectively. Sixteen Western institutions reported receiving 56,819 applications for 51,406 available places, or 1.11 applications per place.

"As in the past," the association reported, "the crush is greatest this year in the Northeast. The ten reporting Northeastern institutions have received more applications than the 33 reporting Southern institutions, but have fewer than half as many available places. The ten Northeastern institutions have received 100,212 applications for 27,950 places, or 3.59 applications per place. Finally, the Midwest showed the smallest regional applications increase--5.78 percent. The 21 reporting Midwestern institutions have received 117,934 applications for 79,106 places, or 1.49 applications per place."

The New York Times published a survey April 17 showing that applications were up approximately 3.8 percent at the eight Ivy League colleges, and 3.2 percent at the women's colleges in the Seven College Conference. The Times said the Ivy League colleges counted 45,591 applications, and sent letters of acceptance this past weekend to 12,354. The seven women's colleges, the Times reported, received 13,034 applications and sent letters to 4,756. The Times said it found that the Ivy League colleges "are moving swiftly away from geographical distribution as a major standard in admitting students, are enrolling more Jews, and rejecting more preparatory school students."

Highlights of the 1967 OIR Admissions Survey

For Your Information

Office of Institutional Research
National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges
Circular 102, April 13, 1967

Applications for freshman admission at state and land-grant institutions are up an average of 9.4 percent over last year. This average includes decreases at 14 institutions and no change at 5 others.

State and land-grant institutions expect to increase their freshman classes by an average of six percent next fall. This average includes decreases at five institutions and no change at 14 others.

Competition is keenest in the Northeast, where 10 institutions have received 3.59 applications for every available place. The Western institutions seem best able to accommodate their applicants, having received 1.11 applications for each available place so far.

One out of every seven responding universities expects to reject some qualified in-state applicants. Two out of every seven expect to reject some qualified out-of-state applicants. The reasons most frequently given for the rejection of qualified applicants are inadequate housing, classroom and faculty shortages, and a lower drop-out rate.

One out of every ten institutions raised admission standards for in-state students this year. One out of every six raised standards for out-of-state students.

Institutional Expenditures for Student Education, Current Dollars, 1965-66 Dollars, Per Student 1955-76

	Student Education Expenditures Billions, 1965-66 Dollars (2)		Per Student 1965-66 Dollars		Student Education Expenditures Billions, Current Dollars (3)		Per Student Current Dollars	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
1955-56	1.4	1.0	944	850	1.2	.9	809	765
1956-57	1.5	1.2	901	951	1.4	1.0	841	793
1957-58	1.7	1.2	964	934	1.5	1.1	851	856
1958-59	1.9	1.3	1,003	968	1.7	1.2	898	894
1959-60	2.0	1.4	1,008	1,005	1.9	1.3	958	933
1960-61	2.2	1.6	1,040	1,091	2.1	1.5	992	1,023
1961-62	2.4	1.7	1,031	1,110	2.3	1.6	988	1,045
1962-63	2.7	1.9	1,049	1,187	2.6	1.8	1,010	1,124
1963-64	3.1	2.0	1,088	1,215	3.0	2.0	1,053	1,215
1964-65	3.5	2.3	1,101	1,299	3.4	2.3	1,069	1,299
1965-66	4.1	2.6	1,131	1,367	4.1	2.6	1,131	1,367
1966-67	4.6	2.9	1,149	1,415	4.8	3.0	1,198	1,463
1967-68	5.1	3.2	1,169	1,468	5.3	3.3	1,215	1,514
1968-69	5.6	3.4	1,204	1,498				
1969-70	5.8	3.5	1,215	1,536				
1970-71	6.1	3.7	1,227	1,589				
1971-72	6.5	4.0	1,247	1,673				
1972-73	7.0	4.2	1,272	1,698				
1973-74	7.4	4.5	1,279	1,766				
1974-75	7.8	4.7	1,286	1,793				
1975-76	8.3	4.9	1,314	1,828				

DATA: Projections of Educational Statistics to 1975-76, USOE

1. Table 4 (Fall degree-credit enrollment, 1966-on projected). See Appendix A.
2. Table 40 (Includes general administration, instruction and departmental research, extension and public services, libraries, and operation and maintenance of the physical plant, 1963-66 estimated, 1966-68 projected).
3. Tabel 41 (Same as Table 40).

Appendix H
Source: USOE Data

Current Fund Expenditures by Function and Control, Aggregate United States 1954-64
(In Thousands)

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58	1959-60	1961-62	1963-64
Education and General						
Administration, General Expense	$ 124,249	$ 152,513	$ 218,105	$ 271,463	$ 334,576	$ 456,034
Instruction, Dept. Research	555,505	673,587	879,014	1,074,986	1,315,952	1,713,395
Libraries	39,175	46,251	60,994	74,620	97,250	132,994
Plant Operation, Maintenance	156,791	184,773	235,215	272,466	322,323	392,106
Subtotal	(875,720)	(1,057,124)	(1,393,328)	(1,693,535)	(2,070,001)	(2,694,529)
Organized Research	203,228	273,009	393,366	524,540	733,446	935,906
Other	220,966	266,467	318,838	382,153	453,551	569,340
Total Education & General	(1,299,914)	(1,596,600)	(2,105,532)	(2,600,228)	(3,256,998)	(4,199,775)
Auxiliary Enterprises	272,416	331,217	414,025	492,558	629,983	804,222
Student Aid Expenditures	25,127	32,328	46,739	61,551	80,575	110,498
Total Current Expenditures	1,597,458	1,960,145	2,566,296	3,154,337	3,967,556	5,114,494

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58	1959-60	1961-62	1963-64
Education and General						
Administration, General Expense	$ 166,284	$ 205,867	$ 260,061	$ 315,873	$ 401,613	$ 508,179
Instruction, Dept. Research	411,264	474,923	598,336	727,885	900,140	1,107,235
Libraries	34,263	39,882	49,516	61,293	80,858	104,857
Plant Operation, Maintenance	123,256	141,487	173,723	201,216	243,700	297,221
Subtotal	(735,067)	(862,159)	(1,081,636)	(1,306,267)	(1,626,311)	(2,017,493)
Organized Research	171,694	233,088	340,521	499,859	747,931	1,046,986
Other	81,675	96,951	106,454	129,703	166,884	202,136
Total Education & General	(988,436)	(1,192,198)	(1,528,611)	(1,935,828)	(2,541,126)	(3,266,615)
Auxiliary Enterprises	266,910	308,504	364,009	425,385	530,695	651,005
Student Aid Expenditures	49,661	63,897	84,647	112,412	150,699	192,874
Total Current Expenditures	1,305,008	1,564,599	1,977,267	2,473,625	3,222,521	4,110,494

Current Fund Expenditures by Function and Control, Aggregate United States 1954-64 Appendix H (cont'd)

	Percent of Subtotal						Amount Per Student					
	1953-4	55-6	57-8	59-60	61-2	63-4	53-4	55-6	57-8	59-60	61-2	63-4
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS												
Education and General												
Administration, General Expense	14.2	14.4	15.6	16.0	16.2	16.9	106	94	121	134	129	147
Instruction, Dept. Research	63.4	63.7	63.1	63.5	63.6	63.6	472	417	488	530	509	552
Libraries	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.9	33	29	34	37	38	43
Plant Operation, Maintenance	17.9	17.5	16.9	15.6	15.6	14.6	133	115	130	134	125	126
Subtotal	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(745)	(654)	(778)	(834)	(801)	(868)
Organized Research							173	169	218	258	284	301
Other							188	165	177	188	175	183
Total Education & General							(1,105)	(987)	(1,167)	(1,281)	(1,260)	(1,352)
Auxiliary Enterprises							232	205	230	243	244	259
Student Aid Expenditures							21	20	30	30	31	36
Total Current Expenditures							1,358	1,212	1,423	1,554	1,535	1,649
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS												
Education and General												
Administration, General Expense	22.6	23.9	24.0	24.2	24.7	25.2	159	166	199	222	252	297
Instruction, Dept. Research	55.7	55.1	55.3	55.8	55.3	54.9	394	382	456	511	565	648
Libraries	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	33	32	38	43	51	61
Plant Operation, Maintenance	16.8	16.4	16.1	15.4	15.0	14.7	118	114	132	141	153	174
Subtotal	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(705)	(694)	(824)	(916)	(1,022)	(1,181)
Organized Research							165	188	260	351	470	613
Other							78	78	81	91	105	118
Total Education & General							(947)	(961)	(1,165)	(1,358)	(1,596)	(1,911)
Auxiliary Enterprises							256	248	277	299	335	381
Student Aid Expenditures							48	51	66	79	95	113
Total Current Expenditures							1,251	1,260	1,507	1,736	2,026	2,405

Appendix I

Enrollments, teaching staff, and student-faculty ratios, 1953-54 to 1963-64

Academic Year	Enrollment		Teaching Staff			Undergraduate student-faculty ratio	
	Under-Graduate	Graduate	Regular	Teaching Assistants	Total	Regular Faculty Only	Regular Faculty and Teaching Assistants
			PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES				
1953-54	493,817	74,630	46,545	11,352	57,897	10.61	8.53
1955-56	628,580	84,141	55,421	13,470	68,891	11.34	9.12
1957-58	691,527	97,392	64,159	16,787	80,946	10.78	8.54
1959-60	722,281	120,144	65,457	19,932	85,389	11.03	8.46
1961-62	839,754	146,438	70,905	25,653	96,558	11.84	8.70
1963-64	1,005,173	182,706	85,805	31,083	116,888	11.71	8.61
			PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES				
1953-54	357,077	90,177	40,690	8,855	49,545	8.78	7.21
1955-56	398,263	93,663	44,525	9,958	54,483	8.94	7.31
1957-58	408,017	101,059	47,435	11,409	58,844	8.60	6.93
1959-60	412,119	114,844	51,029	11,958	62,987	8.08	6.54
1961-62	430,922	125,813	55,189	13,872	69,061	7.81	6.24
1963-64	419,066	139,301	58,422	13,513	71,935	7.17	5.83

Appendix J
Source: AAUP,
Economic Status of the Profession
Table 6

Weighted Average Salaries and Average Compensations, 9 Month Basis, By Rank, Type of Institution, and Type of Control, 1966-67[1]

Academic Rank	SALARY				COMPENSATION			
	All Combined	Public	Private Ind.	Church-Related	All Combined	Public	Private Ind.	Church-Related
UNIVERSITIES								
Professor	$15,610	$15,028	$17,390	$14,068	$17,080	$16,155	$19,825	$15,292
Assoc. Prof.	11,373	11,243	11,886	11,138	12,400	12,122	13,460	12,084
Asst. Prof.	9,295	9,267	9,485	8,996	10,142	10,035	10,696	9,727
Instructor	7,173	7,106	7,494	7,168	7,789	7,685	8,327	7,659
LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGES								
Professor	$13,037	$13,503	$13,270	$11,723	$14,220	$14,398	$15,086	$13,019
Assoc. Prof.	10,362	10,755	10,256	9,511	11,289	11,505	11,594	10,530
Asst. Prof.	8,673	8,956	8,507	8,093	9,420	9,599	9,547	8,880
Instructor	7,062	7,178	7,067	6,805	7,598	7,661	7,738	7,366
TEACHERS COLLEGES								
Professor	$12,490	$12,488	$12,555[2]	-	$12,902	$12,859	$14,092[2]	-
Assoc. Prof.	10,178	10,180	10,094[2]	-	10,530	10,506	11,281[2]	-
Asst. Prof.	8,631	8,631	8,636[2]	-	8,976	8,965	9,547[2]	-
Instructor	7,191	7,195	6,968[2]	-	7,490	7,491	7,464[2]	-
JUNIOR COLLEGES								
Professor	$12,009	$12,431	$10,143	$ 8,869	$12,873	$13,273	$11,173	$ 9,858
Assoc. Prof.	10,518	10,753	8,995	7,868	11,257	11,475	10,024	8,656
Asst. Prof.	8,767	8,888	8,118	6,840	9,411	9,516	9,081	7,451
Instructor	7,330	7,390	6,912	6,188	7,812	7,838	7,709	6,842
TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS								
Professor	$14,369	$13,933	$14,892	-	$15,532	$14,367	$16,927	-
Assoc. Prof.	11,019	10,984	11,084	-	11,838	11,406	12,411	-
Asst. Prof.	9,204	9,237	9,148	-	9,853	9,649	10,199	-
Instructor	7,080	7,120	7,003	-	7,521	7,498	7,567	-

[1]Includes the 862 institutions with academic ranks which submitted data for 1966-67.

[2]This category includes only three institutions.

Appendix J (cont'd)
Source: AAUP,
Economic Status of
the Profession
Table 5

Average Salary by Academic Rank, Analyzed by Type of Institution and Type of Control, 1961-62

Academic Rank	All Combined	Public	Private Ind.	Church-Related
		UNIVERSITIES		
Professor	$11,707	$11,295	$12,959	$9,942
Assoc. Prof.	8,660	8,546	9,067	8,129
Asst. Prof.	7,119	7,054	7,396	6,815
Instructor	5,621	5,581	5,775	5,556
		LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGES		
Professor	$9,696	$10,118	$9,953	$8,459
Assoc. Prof.	7,911	8,228	7,809	7,102
Asst. Prof.	6,793	7,047	6,549	6,218
Instructor	5,631	5,792	5,521	5,262
		TEACHERS COLLEGES		
Professor	-	$9,740	-	-
Assoc. Prof.	-	8,126	-	-
Asst. Prof.	-	7,111	-	-
Instructor	-	6,119	-	-
		TECHNICAL INSTITUTES		
Professor	$10,534	$9,812	$11,493	-
Assoc. Prof.	8,189	7,898	8,597	-
Asst. Prof.	6,889	6,714	7,121	-
Instructor	5,585	5,457	5,722	-
		JUNIOR COLLEGES		
Professor	$8,868	$8,958	*	-
Assoc. Prof.	8,097	8,097	*	-
Asst. Prof.	6,694	6,721	*	-
Instructor	5,533	5,537	*	-

*Publication withheld in order to maintain confidentiality of the data.

Appendix K
Source: USOE Data

Current Fund Income by Source of Income and Control, Aggregate United States 1954-64
(In Thousands)

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58	1959-60	1961-62	1963-64
Education and General						
Student Tuition & Fees	148,063	203,007	274,181	331,956	429,731	582,865
Federal Govt. other than Research	17,425	117,504	159,745	182,916	222,992	299,344
State & Local Governments	816,121	969,165	1,254,738	1,500,384	1,824,844	2,308,129
Endowment Earnings	14,704	16,285	15,881	19,685	22,641	27,443
Private Gifts & Grants	38,550	48,456	68,774	85,504	98,416	113,857
Subtotal	(1,034,863)	(1,354,417)	(1,773,319)	(2,120,445)	(2,598,624)	(3,331,638)
Federal Govt. for Research	199,576	149,926	232,775	363,513	547,972	754,450
Other Education & General	120,350	145,181	167,980	205,790	250,176	310,780
Total Education & General	(1,354,789)	(1,649,524)	(2,174,074)	(2,689,749)	(3,396,772)	(4,396,869)
Auxiliary Enterprises	286,271	357,346	448,989	544,990	697,401	906,358
Student Aid Income	10,355	24,077	33,338	41,906	53,253	65,453
Total Current Income	1,651,415	2,030,947	2,656,401	3,276,645	4,147,426	5,368,679

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58	1959-60	1961-62	1963-64
Education and General						
Student Tuition & Fees	406,116	522,918	664,929	829,798	1,075,598	1,316,589
Federal Govt. other than Research	26,943	20,807	18,297	29,248	44,700	74,310
State & Local Governments	23,633	29,334	31,189	40,602	55,430	65,891
Endowment Earning	112,829	128,756	165,758	186,981	209,700	238,770
Private Gifts & Grants	152,709	197,083	256,197	297,682	352,347	437,650
Subtotal	(722,230)	(898,898)	(1,136,370)	(1,384,311)	(1,737,775)	(2,133,210)
Federal Govt. for Research	175,599	205,650	301,613	465,221	726,392	1,042,645
Other Education & General	103,889	127,688	150,475	173,267	211,280	257,309
Total Education & General	(1,001,717)	(1,232,236)	(1,588,458)	(2,022,799)	(2,675,447)	(3,433,164)
Auxiliary Enterprises	290,569	336,629	392,550	460,973	576,625	704,068
Student Aid Income	22,564	28,961	38,104	52,342	66,963	85,419
Total Current Income	1,314,850	1,597,826	2,019,112	2,536,115	3,319,035	4,222,651

Current Fund Income by Source of Income and Control, Aggregate United States, 1954-64 Appendix K (cont'd)

	Percent of Subtotal						Amount Per Student					
	1953-54	55-6	57-8	59-60	61-2	63-4	53-4	55-6	57-8	59-60	61-2	63-4
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS												
Education and General												
Student Tuition & Fees	14.3	15.0	15.5	15.7	16.5	17.5	126	126	152	164	166	188
Federal Govt. other than Research	1.7	8.7	9.0	8.6	8.6	9.0	15	73	89	90	86	96
State & Local Governments	78.9	71.6	70.8	70.8	70.2	69.3	694	599	696	739	706	743
Endowment Earnings	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	13	10	9	10	9	9
Private Gifts & Grants	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.4	33	30	38	42	38	37
Subtotal	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(880)	(838)	(983)	(1,045)	(1,005)	(1,073)
Federal Govt. for Research							170	93	129	179	212	243
Other Education & General							102	90	93	101	97	100
Total Education & General							(1,152)	(1,020)	(1,206)	(1,325)	(1,314)	(1,416)
Auxiliary Enterprises							243	221	249	268	270	292
Student Aid Income							9	15	18	21	21	21
Total Current Income							1,405	1,256	1,473	1,614	1,605	1,728
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS												
Education and General												
Student Tuition & Fees	56.2	58.2	58.5	60.0	61.9	61.7	390	421	507	582	676	770
Federal Govt. other than Research	3.7	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.6	3.5	26	17	14	21	28	43
State & Local Governments	3.3	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.1	23	24	24	28	35	39
Endowment Earning	15.6	14.3	14.6	13.5	12.1	11.2	108	104	126	131	132	140
Private Gifts & Grants	21.1	21.9	22.5	21.5	20.3	20.5	146	159	195	209	221	256
Subtotal	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(693)	(724)	(866)	(971)	(1,092)	(1,248)
Federal Govt. for Research							168	166	230	326	456	610
Other Education & General							100	103	115	122	133	151
Total Education & General							(961)	(992)	(1,211)	(1,419)	(1,681)	(2,009)
Auxiliary Enterprises							279	271	299	323	362	412
Student Aid Income							22	23	29	37	42	50
Total Current Income							1,261	1,286	1,539	1,779	2,085	2,471

Median Family Income in the United States,[1]
Per-Student Tuition and Fee Income, Public Higher Education[2]

	Family Income	Tuition and Fee Income
1953	$4,233	$126
1955	4,421	126
1957	4,971	152
1959	5,417	164
1961	5,737	166
1963	6,249	188

Sources:
[1]Statistical Abstract of the United States 1966, Table 480
[2]Appendix K

Appendix M

Estimated Family Incomes, All Freshmen, Fall, 1966

	All Institutions	Two-Year Colleges		Four-Year Colleges				Universities	
					Private				
		Public	Private	Public	Nonsect.	Prot.	Cath.	Public	Private
Parental Income*									
Less than $4,000	6.6	8.1	6.3	10.0	6.4	6.0	4.2	5.0	3.3
$4,000 - $5,999	12.9	14.9	15.8	17.8	9.4	11.3	10.1	11.3	7.3
$6,000 - $7,999	17.3	19.3	19.0	20.8	12.3	15.9	15.0	17.3	11.9
$8,000 - $9,999	16.9	17.9	16.6	18.3	12.6	15.8	16.8	17.7	13.6
$10,000 - $14,999	25.2	24.9	23.7	22.0	24.2	25.6	27.1	27.2	25.0
$15,000 - $19,999	9.4	7.9	9.3	6.2	12.9	10.4	11.8	10.1	12.7
$20,000 - $24,999	4.6	3.2	3.8	2.5	7.4	5.6	6.0	4.9	8.2
$25,000 - $29,999	2.4	1.4	2.5	1.0	4.8	3.4	2.9	2.3	4.7
$30,000 or more	4.7	2.5	3.1	1.5	10.2	6.1	6.0	4.4	13.2
Freshman Year Sources of Support									
Employment During College	8.3	21.0	6.4	7.4	2.8	4.1	4.3	5.0	3.1
Employment During Summer	28.3	36.8	26.5	32.3	16.6	23.9	23.4	29.4	17.2
Scholarship	14.6	6.8	7.2	13.5	20.0	22.3	20.9	12.6	24.8
G.I. Bill	1.6	3.3	3.0	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.6
Personal Savings	15.8	18.2	15.3	18.3	10.1	13.6	12.1	17.4	11.2
Tuition Deferment Loan	2.7	0.8	3.2	3.3	4.7	4.3	4.2	1.7	3.9
Parental Aid	58.3	40.9	62.0	53.9	72.0	69.2	61.1	62.2	70.8
Federal Government	9.6	3.9	7.8	12.2	10.6	16.8	14.6	7.1	9.1
Commercial Loan	3.2	0.6	4.4	4.9	4.4	3.7	6.6	2.1	3.7
Concern About Financing Education									
None	35.1	36.5	39.2	27.8	40.3	33.3	32.9	35.9	39.7
Some Concern	56.3	53.4	53.0	62.4	51.7	57.3	58.9	56.7	53.6
Major Concern	8.6	10.1	7.8	9.8	8.1	9.4	8.1	7.4	6.7

Source: National Norms for Entering College Freshmen
American Council on Education

Appendix N
Source: USOE

Distribution of Estimated Alternative Talent Loss (Percents
Refer to Proportion of High School Graduates Lost Because of Economic and Social Barriers)

I.Q.	Less Than $3,000		$3,000 - 4,999		$5,000 - 7,500		$7,500 - 10,000	
More Than								
115	12,225	30.0%	24,675	23.5%	59,245	17.0%	18,000	7.5%
105-115	26,831	46.5%	43,800	37.5%	59,719	30.5%	18,020	17.0%
95-105	34,244	44.0%	53,125	38.5%	49,136	29.5%	12,180	18.0%
TOTALS	73,300		121,600		168,100		48,200	

TOTAL = 411,200

Federal Expenditures 1950-1965
Excluding National Defense, International Affairs, Space Exploration, Trust Funds and Interest
(in millions)

Function	1950	1955	1960	1965
Agriculture	2,783	4,246	3,606	4,898
Natural Resources	1,206	1,216	1,757	2,750
Commerce	1,991	1,225	1,963	3,499
Housing	-	136	122	-
Health & Welfare	1,963	2,165	3,690	5,898
Education	-	377	866	1,544
Veterans	6,646	4,522	5,266	5,495
General Government	1,186	1,166	1,542	2,402
Total	15,775	15,053	18,812	26,486

Source: Statistical Abstract of the U.S. 1966 Table 540 and Historical Statistics, Colonial Times, to 1957, Table Y357

State and Local Government
Expenditures 1950-1965
Excludes Public Enterprises and Insurance Trust Fund
(in millions)

Function	1950	1955	1960	1965
Education	7,177	11,907	18,719	28,971
(Higher Education)	(1,107)	(1,570)	(3,202)	(5,863)
Highways	3,803	6,452	9,428	12,221
Welfare	2,940	3,168	4,404	6,315
Health	364	471	559	836
Hospitals	1,384	2,053	3,235	4,525
All Other	7,119	9,673	15,530	22,086
Total	22,787	33,724	51,876	74,954
Federal Aid	2,486	3,131	6,974	11,029
Total Financed by State & Local Income	20,301	30,593	44,902	63,925

Source: Statistical Abstract of U.S. 1966 Table 581

Appendix P

Yield of Major State and Local Revenue Sources 1950-1965 (in millions)

(Excludes Public Enterprises, Insurance Trust Revenue and Intergovernmental Transfers and Charges for Service)

Type of Tax	1950	1955	1960	1965	Total Increase 1950-1965	% of Increase
Property	7,349	10,735	16,405	22,918	15,569	44
Sales	5,154	7,643	11,849	17,118	11,964	34
Income (Ind.)	788	1,237	2,463	4,090	3,302	9
Income (Corp.)	593	744	1,180	1,929	1,336	4
Licenses, State & Local	2,030	3,125	4,220	5,521	3,491	9
					35,662	100

Source: Statistical Abstract of the U.S. 1966
Table 581

Financing Higher Education
Sources of Income for Instructional and General Expenditures
1953-63-73 (in thousands)

	1953-54[1]	1963-64[1]	1973-74
1. Tuition, Fees	554,179	1,899,455	3,170,190[2]
2. Endowment Earnings & Private Gifts	318,792	817,721	1,331,981[3]
3. State and Local Governments	839,754	2,374,020	3,867,028[3]
4. Federal Government[5]	44,368	373,654	2,930,801
TOTAL	1,757,093	5,464,850	11,300,000[4]

[1]Appendix K
[2]Projected on Basis of Increases in Enrollment only
[3]Projected on basis of 5% Annual Rise
[4]Office of Education Projection Minus $600 Extension and Related Activities Income
[5]Excludes Research